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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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二廿月二十年午戊

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1919 四拜禮

號三廿月正年八國民華中

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7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every	1 minutes
8.00	" to 8.20	"	"
9.30	" to 10.00	"	15
10.30	" to 11.00	"	18
11.30	" to 12.30 p.m.	"	30
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	"	10
1.45	" to 2.15	"	10
1.45	" to 2.15	Sata	10
2.30	" to 4.00	"	18
2.30	" to 4.00	Every	30
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4.00	" to 6.00	Every	15
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[231]

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THE CORONET

January 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th, 1919, at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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JAPAN'S POLICY.

SPEECH BY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Japanese Consul General has forwarded to us the following telegraphic summary of the address delivered by Viscount Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Japanese Parliament on the 21st inst.: "The gigantic struggle which has raged the whole of the world for the past four years has ended in the complete victory of the Allies and the peace which the Peace Conference has now achieved, will bring about the restoration of peace throughout the world upon solid and enduring foundations. It contemplates not only putting an end to the present struggle, but also the prevention of the outbreak of war for ages to come. In this conviction we have decided to co-operate in all sincerity with our Allies at the Peace Conference for the realization of plans conducive to the accomplishment of these objects. The relations between Japan and the Allied Powers have considerably increased in solidarity, due to community of interest governing these relations in the prosecution of the war. The visit of His Highness Prince Higashi Fushimi to England and his itinerary to other Allied Powers have gone a long way in strengthening the bonds of friendship between this country and the Allied Powers."

"Next, I have to dwell upon the Russian question. In full accord with Great Britain, France, Italy, and China, Japan, we have been despatched to Eastern Siberia in August last. In order to relieve the critical situation of the Czechoslovak troops, the grave danger which had threatened their existence has been averted and the primary object of our military undertaking in Siberia has now been accomplished. Realizing, however, that the complete withdrawal of our troops from Siberia at this moment might create a serious situation, prejudicial to the preservation of order in these regions, the Japanese Government have decided to maintain for the time being a certain portion of their forces in various locations in Eastern Siberia. At the same time, they have decided to effect as great a reduction in the number of Japanese troops as the absolute requirements of the situation will permit. We do not forget for the moment the conspicuous services which Russia rendered at the initial stages of the war in the Allied cause, regardless of the enormous sacrifices involved by direct fighting or checking the German military advances on various fronts. Unfortunately, the internal trouble which suddenly broke out in Russia in the midst of the Great War forced her to withdraw from the struggle against the Germans; yet our hearts go out in full sympathy to the Russians in their present plight, and we entertain a sanguine hope that the efforts now being made by the patriotic elements in various parts of Russia for the establishment of a unified and orderly Government may be crowned with success. We confidently look forward to the rehabilitation of Russia as one of the Great Powers to contribute to the progress and civilization of the world, and we are quite ready to offer her all due assistance for this purpose. We have no intention whatsoever to interfere in the domestic politics of Russia, still less would our policy be influenced by any tendency to take advantage of the domestic troubles in Russia to promote any selfish aims of territorial or economic aggression."

"Turning to the Chinese question, it has been a source of grave concern to us that the protracted civil strife in that country has proved as disastrous to the welfare of China herself as it has been harmful to the interests of Foreign Powers. We therefore tendered friendly advice to both of the contending factions on December 2nd last in conjunction with Great Britain, France, America, and Italy. Further, in view of the present aspect of the situation, it was apprehended that any financial help given to China at this juncture might give rise to a general unavailing and hamper the speedy settlement of the pending differences, to the serious disadvantage of China and Japan alike. Accordingly, we have come to the decision to refrain from giving to China any financial assistance, either in the form of loans or otherwise, calculated to create any apprehension that it might ferment political complications in that country. The Government cannot, however, undertake to discourage any financial or economic enterprises of its nationals so long as they are the natural and legitimate outgrowth of special relations between the two neighbouring and friendly nations. It is gratifying to note that the two contending elements in China have, since then, suspended their military activities, and that the consensus of opinion in favour of the speedy inauguration of a Peace Conference, is now in a fair way to becoming realised. It is the ardent hope of the Government that the Chinese statesmen of the various political affiliations may speedily establish peace and unity within the borders of the Republic in order to keep pace with the world situation."

"In view of mischievous rumours circulated abroad from time to time in regard to our policy in China, I have taken a few words here by way of explanation. It goes without saying that Japan has no territorial ambitions in China, as elsewhere; neither does she contemplate any action which might militate against the development of the legitimate interests and welfare of the Chinese nation. We have solemnly pledged ourselves to respect the independence and territorial integrity of China and to abide faithfully by the principle of equal opportunity and the Open Door for commerce and industry. We desire to place our relations with China upon a basis of justice and mutual helpfulness such as is calculated to bring about a lasting and complete understanding between the two nations. We intend to remain a sincere friend of China and to use our best endeavours for the development of a brilliant future for China and the general well-being of the Chinese people. "We are therefore particularly anxious to deal in a spirit of justice and friendliness with all questions which may come up before the Peace Conference affecting Chinese interests. Upon the completion of the right of the free disposal from Germany of the leased territory at Kiaochow we will restore it to China in accordance with the terms of the Note of Compliance."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

RUSSIAN REFUGEE OFFICERS AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE USE MADE OF HONGKONG'S CONTRIBUTION.

The following letter has been received by the Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee from Sir H. de Saumarez, Chairman of the Allied War Relief Association, Shanghai, detailing the use made of the money sent in response to Major General Sir C. H. Powell's appeal on behalf of Russian refugee officers at Vladivostock.

"Dear Sir,—You will be glad to hear an account of the present made to Russian Officers at the request of Major General Sir C. H. Powell. A statement by Mrs. Ayseough, the hon. secretary of the Allied War Relief Association, who has been by the instructions of the Committee, published in the Shanghai papers of the 7th instant. You are aware of the fact that a similar request to that made to Hongkong was sent to Shanghai and that, at the time, Lady de Saumarez received your telegram and the remittance of \$6,500, it was being dealt with by the Allied War Relief Association, so that she asked us to deal with the two requests together. The expression of 'hundreds' of officers in the telegram being uncertain, my committee determined to provide presents for 500 and aimed at the Shanghai contribution being about the same as that sent from Hongkong. Mr. C. R. Slowe, a merchant who goes enough to buy for the British Women's Work Association, undertook the financial part of the business and the purchases that had to be made in the market. When it is remembered that this included the arrangements for 500 skin lined overcoats, every one of which was inspected by him, you will appreciate the importance and extent of his work. The consignment of warm clothes and comforts, which should have reached Vladivostock in good time for the Russian Christmas was as follows:—500 wool suits of underwear; 1,000 handkerchiefs; 1,204 pairs of socks; 500 pairs of fur lined gloves; 500 padded waistcoats; 500 housewives; Medicines, value \$720; toothbrushes, pencils, soap and cigarettes, value \$222. The cost of the above articles was defrayed as follows:—

Hongkong War Charities	\$ 6,500.00
British Red Cross	\$1,935.07
British Women's Work Association	1,455.00
Russian contribution	3,290.07
French	1,274.00
American	775.00
Italian	132.00
Total	\$13,186.07

* Including freight \$146.07. The whole gift was shipped to Vladivostock before 1st Shanghai and consigned to Sir C. H. Powell, to whom I addressed a letter, copy of which is enclosed. You will be interested to hear that Mr. Grose, the Russian Consul-General, expressed himself in very warm terms to me with reference to our action, and told me he was reporting the despatch of the present to the representatives of the Russian Government in Vladivostock and I believe also to Admiral Kolchak—I am, etc.

(Signed) H. W. DE SAUMAREZ. The letter written by Sir H. W. de Saumarez to Major General Sir C. H. Powell was as follows:— "Sir,—I have the honour on behalf of the Colony of Hongkong and of the Allied Communities in Shanghai to send through you to the Russian officers of the new army a present of warm clothing and comforts as a Christmas gift. The contributors with their gift to be a token of their sympathy with those who have suffered much and who are now taking part in the restoration of their country. The Allied Communities in Shanghai which have helped are the American, British, French, Italian and Russian. The arrangements for the purchase and despatch of this gift, which is equal in value to that of Hongkong and Shanghai, has been in the hands of the Allied War Relief Association of Shanghai, of which I have the honour to be president. Mrs. Ayseough, the hon. secretary, will send you full particulars of the gift and its despatch."

If you will answer this letter to me direct I will see that all the associations which have assisted receive copies.—I have, etc.

(Signed) H. W. DE SAUMAREZ.

mentary to the Treaty of May 26th, 1915, regarding Shantung Province. At the same time we have to rely in a large measure upon the rich natural resources of China in order to assure our own economic existence. I have no doubt that both the Government and the people of China, in full appreciation of their friendly and neighbourly relations with Japan, would not deny us needed co-operation in this respect. They may certainly count on our ready assistance, regardless of the nature and magnitude of the cases that may arise in realisation of their legitimate aspirations which would all be conducive to the promotion of the general welfare of China, not to mention the question of financial and economic aid necessary for the security and happiness of China in general.

"With the complete collapse of the Teutonic Powers, the whole world is now on the road to reconstruction. The ideal underlying this movement is to assure the definite establishment of a lasting peace, based upon justice, and this ideal is on all fours with the traditional policy of this country. Japan has no aspiration to seek the consummation of the free and unfettered development of her national life along the highway of justice and peace and to have the open door of the whole world assured to the legitimate and rightful wishes of the nation. And an imperial student of the history of the Empire will not fail to admit that this basic principle has always guided and governed our foreign policy. The life of a nation is eternal. All aggressive designs and artificial machinations are only destined to breed a lasting peace for ever the dignity and prestige of the State. With this conviction, we are determined to pursue a fair and clear policy in all international relations."

WAR CHARITIES.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 33.

General.	
*A few members of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co's. Staff.	35.00
*Mr. H. Skott	100.00
*St. Andrew's Day, 1918	100.00
*Rishers	1,000.00
*Sir C. P. Chater	10.00
*Ojagar Singh	333.10
*Office Staff Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	150.00
*Staff Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.	853.00
*Interest on current account	20.00
*Sir W. Rees Davies	150.00
*Sir F. H. May	50.00
*Mr. S. G. Newall	5.00
*Mr. S.	20.00
*Mr. E. D. Wilkinson	20.00
*14 members Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, for Nov.	188.00
*P. & Co.	100.00
*C. B. B.	23.75
*Staff General Post Office	100.00
*Hon. Mr. C. and Severn	10.00
*Wong Sui Woon	22.00
*Kowloon British School	820.60
*Hongkong and Kowloon Sketch Club	55.00
*14 members of Tai Koo Club	10.00
*November	5.00
*Mr. H. Owen Carstensen	5.00
*Mr. T. Kring	5.00
*Mr. F. E. A. Worsce	5.00
*Mr. J. P. Elder	5.00
*Mr. A. C. Pedersen	5.00
*Mr. R. C. Jensen	5.00
*Chief Inspector Kerr	3.00
*Sergt. Willis	50.00
*Ladies Working Party of the Union Church	5.00
*Mr. J. C. Wildin	500.00
*Members of the Sergeants' Mess, H.K.D.C.	20.00
*Mrs. H. G. Murray Scott	20.00
*Members of the Kowloon Cricket Club December	225.00
*F. E.	15.00
*R. A. C.	20.00
*Mr. H. H. Gompertz	20.00
*Mr. E. Davidson	20.00
*Mr. E. L. Agassiz	20.00
*Mr. E. H. Sharp	20.00
*Mr. C. G. Alabaster	20.00
*When the H.K. St. George's Day, 1918	4,163.79
*Mr. J. L. McPherson	10.00
*Mr. H. T. Jackman	25.00
*Interest on London account to 31/10/18, £93.5/8 @ 3/4d	559.63
*Anonymous	1,893.50
Prisoners-of-War.	
*Mr. C. Thorne	50.00
*Mr. Albert W. Smith	25.00
Officers' Families Fund.	
*Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock	30.00
*Anonymous	51.00
Pipe Fund.	
*Mr. F. G. Becke	10.00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Fund.	
*Mr. H. A. Nisbet	25.00
Red Cross.	
*Sale of roses at Hongkong Hotel	698.70
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*Sale of roses at Hongkong Hotel	227.73
*Amoy Club Red Cross Book	61.00
*Amoy Customs Club Red Cross Chit Book	38.22
*Hundred Soldiers and Sailors.	
*Hongkong Police, per Sergt. Bouger	27.30
*Mr. N. B. Karanjia	50.00
*A. W. B.	5.00
Ladies' Bridge Book, Nov./Dec.	
*Royal Navy and H.M. Dockyard, per Rev. F. G. Hastings	23.40
*X. Y. Z.	71.00
*Anonymous	50.00
Lord Roberts' Memorial.	
*Anonymous	83.13
*Collections at St. John's Cathedral on 5.1.19.	500.00

\$ 76,169.12
Already acknowledged... 1,353,308.25
Amounts remitted, etc... \$1,428,537.37
Balance in current a/c... \$ 90,980.97

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H. C. SANDFORD,
Hon. Treasurer.

THE FRANCE FUND.

£1,000 REMITTED TO LONDON.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by the Bishop of Victoria and Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., to Mr. Stuart C. Knox, Missions to Seamen, Buckingham St., London. "Dear Sir,—We have pleasure to enclose bankers' draft for £1,000 towards 'The late Rev. J. H. France Fund.' This has been spontaneously subscribed by a few firms and numerous individuals who greatly appreciated Mr. France's earnest work on behalf of the Seamen in Hongkong from 1899 to 1909. We wish the money to be added to the amount collected in England and used for the benefit of Mrs. France and the children. We propose to keep the fund open in Hongkong until the end of February, after which date we will send you whatever additional money we are able to collect. Kindly assure Mrs. France the gift is an expression of our grateful memory of her revered husband and that it is sent with our deep sympathy with her and the children."

(Signed) G. H. VICTORIA, Hongkong, C. W. BECKWITH, Commander, R.N. (Harbour Master).

RED CROSS FLOWER STALL, HONGKONG HOTEL.

Acknowledged to 15/1/19 \$ 804.49
Further receipts to 21/1/19 191.80
Total to date \$1,096.29

BIG FIRE IN SWATOW.

HALF MILE SQUARE OF HOUSES BURNT.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT 2½ MILLIONS.

Particulars which are filtering through to the Colony of the big fire which occurred in Swatow on Saturday last, a brief mention of which was made in our yesterday's issue—state that the fire lasted twenty-four hours during which period a half mile square of houses in the business part of the city was burned to the ground. The fire commenced on Saturday evening. It appears that a party of Chinese were gambling in a well-to-do merchant's house. The play had commenced the night before and stakes ran high. One of the party picked a quarrel with another, and they quickly came to blows. In the scuffle a kerosene oil lamp was upset and first the floor and then the walls caught fire. It is stated that even the starting of the fire did not distract those who were fighting and the struggle went on until the house in which they were was well alight, and the flames had spread next door.

The result was that the alarm of fire was not raised until it was too late to do very much in the way of extinguishing the flames. Soon a whole street was blazing. It might have been possible to have confined the conflagration within these limits if energetic steps had been taken to pull down the surrounding houses but nothing was done in this direction and the terrible destruction continued. A strong northerly breeze sprang up and within a few hours of the first alarm the business part was obviously doomed. All through Saturday night the fire spread and at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon there was not a wall left standing in an immense square in which had been situated the biggest Chinese shops, most of the largest merchants' offices, and the residences of the richest class of Chinese in the city.

When the first alarm was given only those in the vicinity of the burning building concerned themselves about it, for fires are a common occurrence in Swatow, but during the night the whole city was in a state of indescribable panic. Many people who had ample time to retrieve their most valuable possessions became too excited to exercise reasonable judgment. A few saw the danger of the coming flames and lost no time in taking away such valuables as they could lay their hands upon, but many others waited until it was quite certain that their houses were doomed and then found they could do nothing and lost their all.

By Sunday morning the fire had spread through the whole of a square, containing some 300 houses, and consisting of five narrow and badly kept streets. Hundreds of people, burnt out of their homes, had to spend the night in the streets, while thousands of other interested sight-seers did not help to lessen the confusion that prevailed. The fury of the fire was spent by 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, but for the next six hours it smouldered and broke out intermittently. On Sunday it was not possible to inspect the scene, because of the heat and smoke, and on Monday the most pitiful sights were witnessed, when thousands of people roamed about in the ruins, searching for the remains of their property.

Among the houses gutted was the Telegraph Office but as several of the instruments were saved, a makeshift office was established and the service resumed on Monday. It was reported in Hongkong that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's branch office had been burnt to the ground, but enquiry at the Hongkong office late yesterday afternoon elicited the information that the Swatow office was only partially burnt, the damage being estimated at something like \$20,000. The office of the China Mutual Insurance Company was also slightly damaged.

A fairly reliable estimate of the damage sustained in the city through the fire places it at \$2,500,000. It is believed that some very large sums of money were burnt and an immense amount of merchandise of every description was also totally destroyed. Business is at a standstill.

About \$100,000 of the damage is covered by insurance with foreign companies, and a large sum is stated to be covered by insurance with Chinese companies. There is no doubt, however, that well over 70 per cent of the damage is not covered by insurance.

The fire made it evident that Swatow had a totally inadequate provision of fire-fighting appliances and there was also a serious lack of water.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

GOOD SERVICE MEDAL.
General Order No. 6 of 1919 states:— "H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to grant the Police Reserve Good Service Medal to P.-c. 784 Thomas, who has been commended on three occasions since April, 1918, for zealous and meritorious conduct."

SUPERINTENDENTS AND INSPECTORS.
All Superintendents and Inspectors are required to attend at Headquarters Office on Thursday, January 23rd, at 6.30 p.m. Uniform optional.

PROMOTION.

The Hon. C.S.P. approves the promotion of P.-c. 712 Harrison to the rank of Sergeant, Search Supervisors Squad.

STRENGTH.

P.-c. 668 Robertson is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, with effect from January 31st, 1919.

January 22nd, 1919.

RESIGNATION OF SIR HENRY MAY.

THIRTY-SIX YEARS SERVICE IN THE COLONY

It had been freely rumoured in the Colony for the past month or more that Sir Henry May, who is now in Canada, where he went in September last on account of the serious illness of his daughter, was contemplating resigning his position as Governor of the Colony. Yesterday, these rumours received confirmation in the following communication from the Colonial Secretary: "I am directed to inform you that Sir Henry May has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that the Governor has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted from the end of February. The Secretary of State has accepted it with much reluctance and with warm thanks for Sir Henry May's long and distinguished services. He does not doubt that this feeling will be fully shared by the Colony, for which he has done so much."

His Excellency feels sure that the news of the resignation of Sir Henry May will be received with the deepest regret by all classes of the Community.

A meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils will be held on Saturday the 25th January at which a resolution will be moved.

It is not known whether Sir Henry May will return to the Colony for a brief final visit, but, in any case, seeing that his resignation takes effect from the end of next month, it is improbable that we shall see him here again as Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The opportunity of any formal leave-taking, therefore, will not be vouchsafed, but Sir Henry and Lady May can rest assured that the whole-hearted sympathy of all residents has been extended towards them during the period of anxiety through which they have recently passed, and the widespread relief occasioned by the latest news that Miss Dione May is now making satisfactory progress towards recovery is testimony to the personal esteem in which all members of the family are held.

Whatever may be said of Sir Henry May's administration—and it cannot be suggested that it has escaped severe criticism—no one will deny that he devoted himself loyally and assiduously to the work he was called upon to perform. He was, of course, thoroughly acquainted with the routine of every Government department and very few details escaped his attention. His appointment to the Governorship, being as it was to the Governorship of a Colony in which he had served his apprenticeship, established, we believe, a precedent in the annals of the Colonial Office, and was due to the practically unanimous desire expressed by the unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the day that he should be given the office. He had left the Colony whilst holding the position of Colonial Secretary to serve for some eighteen months as Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner of the Western Pacific. In the address which was presented to him by the European community upon his return he was referred to as "a fearless officer—fearless in the discharge of duty—one who never courted favour and who therefore won respect—an upright public servant—a strong man." The Chinese regarded him as "a man of austere countenance, sparing of his words and of his smiles," and as "a man to be feared indeed." Looking back over the past six years it will probably be conceded that these descriptions were particularly apt. Indeed it perhaps might fairly be said that most of the criticism levelled against Sir Henry May's regime had its foundation in a dislike of the autocratic methods which he frequently adopted. In his case *fortiter in re* was the motto and he did not trouble too seriously about the *suaviter in modo*. Lady May might be said to be almost the opposite in character. Her popularity with all sections of the community was unbounded and her genial presence and kindly smile will be greatly missed.

There is little need to refer to the immense progress the Colony has made during recent years. When it is remembered that Sir Henry May, (or Mr. as, of course, he then was) came here in 1882 it will be realized what changes and developments he witnessed. There is no doubt that His Excellency loved the Colony and was possibly prouder of it than if it had been his own personal possession. For

many years he worked hard and solely in its interest and those whose lot has been cast here in more recent times owe him a real debt of gratitude which cannot be allowed to remain unexpressed.

BIOGRAPHY.

Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., LL.D., who is the fourth son of the late Rt. Hon. G. A. C. May, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and of Olivia, daughter of Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart., of Glenstal, Co. Limerick, was born on March 14th, 1860, at Dublin, and is now, therefore, approaching his 59th year. After being at Harrow, he proceeded to Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the B.A. degree and was first honoursman and prizeman in Classics and Modern Languages in 1881. In the same year he was appointed, after a competitive examination, to a cadetship in Hongkong, but before coming out to the East served in the Colonial Office for twelve months. He studied the dialect at Canton for six months, and has written a "Guide to Cantonese." From the end of 1883, until the beginning of 1889 he was in Peking learning the Mandarin dialect, and at the end of that period passed the higher examination for interpreters in the Consular service. Upon returning to Hongkong, he was employed as Assistant Registrar-General and as interpreter for the Governor at interviews with, and reception of, high Chinese officials. He was appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary in 1891, Acting Colonial Treasurer in 1892, and subsequently became Captain Superintendent of Police and Fire Brigade and Superintendent of Victoria Gaol. In 1896 he was awarded a C.M.G. in recognition of special services rendered during the plague of 1894, and in suppressing a strike in 1895, which, while it lasted, paralysed business connected with shipping. Whilst Captain Superintendent of Police he brought to light the widespread corruption that existed in the police force and was for two years busily engaged in purging the force of dishonest members and in reorganising the Criminal Investigation Department, which he kept under his own control. Two years later he was engaged in organising the Police Force in the New Territory and in quelling the lawlessness which was very rife just after that newly acquired area had been taken over by the British. As Superintendent of the Victoria Gaol, he placed the whole of the prison system on a separate basis, and while increasing the deterrent effect of the imprisonment he greatly increased the means of affording industrial development by causing such work as printing, etc., for the Government Offices to be carried out by the prisoners. It was in 1902 that Sir Henry (then Mr.) May received the appointment of Colonial Secretary. From 1905 he held a seat on the Legislative Council, and later, by virtue of his office as Colonial Secretary, he occupied a seat on the Executive Council. During his Colonial Secretaryship he administered the Government upon three occasions—for eight months in 1903 and 1904 between the departure of Sir Henry Arthur Blake and the arrival of Sir Matthew Nathan; for five weeks at the close of 1906 and the beginning of 1907 during the absence of Sir Matthew Nathan on sick leave; and for three months in 1907 before the arrival of Sir Frederick Lugard.

It was in the early part of 1911 that Sir Henry May severed an unbroken period of service in Hongkong, when he was appointed Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. His departure was deeply regretted. In the following year, however, he was made Governor of the Colony in succession to Sir F. D. Lugard and was also created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and he was warmly welcomed back by his many friends. On his official landing in Hongkong in July, 1912, it will be recalled that an attempt was made on his life by a Chinese, but luckily he escaped injury.

Since His Excellency left the Colony for Canada, the Government of the Colony has been administered by H.E. Mr. Claud Severn.

Lady May is a daughter of General Sir George Digby-Barker, formerly the General Officer Commanding Troops in China. The marriage was celebrated in 1891 and they have four daughters.

SIR JULIAN BYNG, G.C.B.

It has been persistently rumoured that General Sir Julian Byng, G.C.B., will succeed Sir Henry May as Governor of Hongkong.

General Sir Julian Byng, G.C.B., has seen a good deal of fighting since he joined the 10th Royal Hussars, as a young man of 21, in 1883, first in the Sudan, then in South Africa, and now in the Great War, for the most part in

ARMED HIGHWAY ROBBERY. TWO ARRESTS.

ONE PRISONER ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

An armed highway robbery took place, yesterday morning, in Bonham Road. Two of the robbers were arrested, one of whom attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself.

It appears that at about 9.30 a.m. a man and a woman clothes hawkers—were walking along Bonham Road, when they were accosted by one of the robbers, who demanded from the man his licence. This was produced; and then the robber, pointing a dagger at him, asked him for all the money he had. The man offered the robber \$15, and, after taking this sum, he knocked the man down and ran away with two other men, who were his accomplices and "look-out men." The victim immediately followed the robbers, raising an alarm and patting the whole neighbourhood on the *qui vive*. When nearing the residence of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak one of the robbers was arrested by a Chinese watchman, while another ran down a side street and disappeared. The third robber ran to a building which is in course of construction, followed by Sergeant Payne of No. 7 Police Station and a large crowd. He was fired at by an Indian constable, who missed him. He then clambered up a bamboo-ladder, and gained the roof of the house, from where he jumped on to the roof of another house and dived through the window into the bedroom of Dr. Ho Lai Kam. The inmates of the house, becoming frightened, telephoned to the No. 7 Police Station, but by this time the pursuers had come up, and found the robber hidden underneath a sofa. Sergeant Payne arrested him after a struggle, and then it was found that the man had stabbed himself once in the neck and twice in the abdomen, with the intention, it is assumed, of not allowing himself to be captured alive by the Police. The man was removed to the Hospital where he is reported to be in a critical condition.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL. THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of seatholders and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, on Tuesday, 28th January, at 5.30 p.m., when, in addition to the usual business, the following resolutions will be proposed:—

- (1.) That the Government be requested to introduce into the Legislative Council a Bill for amending the Cathedral Ordinances in the form laid on the table at this meeting.
- (2.) That the balance of the "Griffith Testimonial Fund" be added to the "War Memorial Fund."
- (3.) That the Church Body be authorised to draw up a scheme for the erection in the Cathedral of the Cathedral Compound of a Memorial to those who have fallen in the War.
- (4.) That an appeal should be made for the raising of an Endowment Fund and a Fund for the provision of a Church House.

The accounts show the following figures:—General Fund, debit balance of \$11.55; Organ Fund, debit balance of \$438.10, but the outstanding liabilities exceed the balance in hand; Choir Fund, credit balance of \$224.50.

Belgium and France, with an interval at the Dardanelles in the final stages of those operations. He landed in Belgium on October, 1914, in command of the famous 3rd Cavalry Division, and accompanied the immortal 7th Division in the retreat from Antwerp to Ypres.

Throughout a great division played an important, on some days a decisive, part. In May, 1915, Byng succeeded General Allenby, as Commander of the Cavalry Corps, and the Second Battle of Ypres found him operating on familiar ground with distinguished success. Then came the interval at the Dardanelles, where he took over the command of the 9th Corps, and in February, 1916, he returned to France, first to command the 17th Corps, and afterwards, in May, the Canadian Corps, which fought so gallantly on the Thiépval Ridge in the Battle of the Somme and in the storming of Vimy Ridge the opening day of the Battle of Arras. General Byng received the command of the Third Army, again succeeding his old comrade, General Allenby. General Byng was concerned in the Cambrai battle in 1917, in which the enemy retrieved himself after a serious blow by throwing strong forces against the northern and south-east portions of the salient which was accentuated by the rapid advance of the tanks. The Third Army commander was exonerated from blame for the incident. His great work in the Allied offensives of 1918 is well known. Sir Julian is a big, well-made man with strong jaws, strong ears, and a strong walk, distinctly handsome, with dark blue eyes. He is 57 years of age and is the seventh son of the 2nd Earl of Stafford. He married in 1902, Marie Evelyn, only child of the Hon. Sir Richard Moreton, K.C.V.O. Lady Byng is a well-known writer and is the authoress of "The Barriers" and "Anne of the Marshland."

BUILDING REGULATIONS. AN INTERESTING CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese, owner of No. 170, Wellington Street, was summoned for not complying with the requirements of the Building Authority, in regard to the fourth storey of a building which was ordered to be pulled down within fourteen days.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, (Assistant Crown Solicitor) prosecuted and Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for defendant.

The Assistant Crown Solicitor stated that the case was brought under Section 208 of the Building Ordinance. Notice had been duly served on the defendant on August 9th, 1918, as to the dangerous condition of the house. Previous to this, reminders had been sent at various times. No. 170, Wellington Street, was one of a long row of very old houses which were considered dangerous by the P.W.D. It was not known how old they were or when they were built. They were originally three-storied buildings. The party wall of the ground floor of No. 170 was eight inches thick and those of the first and second storeys were fourteen inches and nine inches respectively. Of course this would not be sufficient, even under the Building Ordinance of 1899, which required that the party walls of the ground, first and second floors should be 18 inches, 18 inches and 14 inches respectively. In 1894 plans were sent in by some architect asking for leave to put on an additional storey. Under the present Ordinance it was required that the party walls of the first, second, third, and fourth storeys should be 22 inches, 22, 14, and 14 inches respectively. The owners of the adjoining houses, in accordance with the notice of the Building Authorities, were prepared to demolish their houses, but had not done so, as No. 170, if left without support would fall.

Mr. W. T. Edwards, a Building Inspector, P.W.D., said he had 16 years' experience in building operations. He inspected No. 170, Wellington Street, and discovered that small cracks existed in the party wall of No. 170 and 172. The wall on the second floor was 9 inches thick, that of the third floor was 14 inches. Contrary to the requirements of the Ordinance which stated that the joists should be built on the wall, the joists of the third floor were simply stuck into the walls. The roof of the additional structure was made of cement and was therefore very heavy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring, witness said that he himself saw and passed the alterations to the building caused by the addition of the fourth storey, in accordance with the plan submitted by Mr. Weiser. With regard to the question of joists, he could not tell how long they would last.

Mr. A. E. Wright, executive engineer, said that under Section 208 of the Building Ordinance, he was instructed to deal with dangerous buildings. He had 10 years' experience in this work. He found that the walls on the third storey were 9 inches thick. Over the rear portion of this storey there was a superstructure which made a fourth storey. Notices had been sent to eight of the adjoining houses, and five of them were ready to comply with the Department's demand, but he had to suspend operations on account of the hardness of No. 170 in carrying out the requirements of the notice. Witness was required that the walls of No. 170 would be pulled down and the other houses down with them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring, witness said he did not think the house was immediately dangerous when its condition was first reported. No. 170 was not less dangerous than its neighbour, No. 172. The danger existed in the two houses in equal degrees. He did not think any other house in the Colony had a 14 inches wall on a nine inches wall. If he was shown one he would instantly condemn it.

When Mr. Weiser's plan was passed in 1914, no special inspection of the walls was made. If No. 172 fell down, No. 170 would be in a more serious condition than it was at present.

Mr. Goldring said it was a great hardship and involved a great deal of expense to pull down the house after it had been passed by the Building Authorities. In view of the fact that the Government allowed the building to be put up, it was up to the Crown to pay the expense of the demolition.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

AND COMPANY.

JUST RECEIVED
HEINZ
SOME OF THE
57

PURE FOOD PRODUCTS.

STOCKED BY US

BAKED BEANS WITH TOMATO SAUCE
PORK AND BEANS WITHOUT TOMATO SAUCE
VEGETARIAN BAKED BEANS.
CREAM OF CELERY AND GREEN PEA SOUP
INDIAN RELISH, PEARL ONIONS,
SWEET MIXED PICKLES AND GERKINS,
CHILI SAUCE, QUEEN OLIVES,
TOMATO KETCHUP.

ANYTHING THAT'S

HEINZ

IS SAFE TO BUY

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

January 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th,
9.15 p.m. Performance.

The Filipino String Band will play to-night, January 23rd, at 9.15 p.m.

NNALS OF THE WAR NO. 57.

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

3rd Epoch

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

WILFUL WALLOPS FOR WEALTH.

Matinees

every

Wednesday and Thursday, 5.15 p.m.

Saturday, 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sunday, 6 p.m.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

THE EDISON-DICK

MIMOGRAPH

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MUSTARD & CO.,

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AGENTS IN FOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON:
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

Wm Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED
STANDARD, FINE AND SUPERFINE,



TARANTULLE
for Dainty Home-Sewn
Lingerie and Baby Wear

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURD with instructions from the Concerned, of a Shanghai and Swatow Firm, will sell by Public Auction at his premises, Old Post Office Building, Queen's Road Central.

On THURSDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FILET LACES AND DRAWN THREAD WORKS

Etc., Etc.

Comprising:—
Filet Laces, Lace Collars, Table Covers, Bed Spreads, Grass Linen, and Irish Linen with cut-work embroidery, Camisoles, Silk embroidery articles and many other kinds of Fancy Goods for Ladies.

Catalogue will be issued.
On View from 25th January, from 2 P.M.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, January 22nd, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURD with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1919, at 2.30 P.M. at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofas, Easy Chair, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobe, Hat Stand, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Book Case, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble Top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a one line of Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, January 18th, 1919. [166]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. D. MACDONALD & Co., to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (THURSDAY),

JANUARY 23RD, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at their premises Hinghung,

SUNDRY MACHINERY, &c., &c.

Comprising:—

One "Greens" Emergency Capola, two Admiralty Pattern Pumps, Diving Dresses, Air Hose, Crucible Wire Gages, new double Geared Winch, Vertical Steam Engine, Files, Rivets, Washers, Brass Hinges, Bolts, and Copper Piping, Galvanized Bolts, and Hooks, Drums of Chloride of Calcium, Kegs of Mangan Powder, Rubber and Packing, &c., &c., &c.

One (new) Bolinder Crude Oil Engine and Dynamo, as illustrated on page 25 of Bolinder's Catalogue.

AND

Taskwood Motor Boat, Length 22 feet, Beam 6-9, depth 2-8, fitted with 16-20 B.H.P. Heavy Duty Kelvin Kerosene Motor (in good running order).

Further Particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 18th, 1919. [236]



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPARTMENT.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be entirely CLOSED on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST. It will be open for Imports and Exports Permits only till Noon on SUNDAY, February 2nd and for permits of all kinds till 1 P.M. on MONDAY, February 3rd.
D. W. THAMMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, January 21st, 1919. [241]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Interest and Responsibility of GEORGE BANKER and in the Import and Export Business carried on at Hongkong under the style or Firm name of "BANKER and COMPANY" ceased as from the 1st January, 1919, from which date the Business will be carried on by SAMUEL EBENEZER GREEN.

Dated the 20th January, 1919.
GEO. BANKER,
S. E. GREEN.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THOMAS PERCIVAL LINDSAY WOODS is authorized to Sign our Firm per pro signature.
Dated the 20th January, 1919.
BANKER & CO. [233]

WANTED.

ENGINEER for local works. Thorough shop training in mechanical engineering and experience in charge of steam plant essential.
Apply—
"TECHNIQ"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [208]

WANTED.

WANTED by Employer. FURNISHED BACHELOR QUARTERS, Central Locality or Lower Levels of Peak.
Reply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [242]

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1919, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 26th, January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [205]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1919, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 26th, January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
The Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the General Managers,
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [208]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1919, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 26th, January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [207]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1919, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 26th, January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [208]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Building on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1919 at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, January 22nd, to TUESDAY, February 4th, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
To The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, January 21st, 1919. [243]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Massena, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from JANUARY 27TH to FEBRUARY 11TH, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. OLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [173]

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Limited, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1919, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 30th January, 1919, both days inclusive.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers. [235]

WISEMAN'S

DINNER DANCE

ON

FRIDAY, January 24th.

DINNER... .. \$1.00

DANCE... .. \$1.00

FULL STRING ORCHESTRA

D. M. GOODALL,
MANAGER. [106]

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TO LET.

FURNISHED.

NO. 25, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD (TOP FLOOR), from March 1st for 9 months.

Suitable for married couple or batchelors.

Apply to above. [234]

TO LET, FURNISHED.

NO. 137, THE PEAK, FINDLAY ROAD, from April 1st for 7 months.

Apply to—

A. DENISON,
4, Beaconsfield Arcade. [172]

TO LET.

EDGEHILL, No. 10, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LTD. [123]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wongsichong Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [24]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [81]

GROUND TO LET.

A T WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.

Apply to—

KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
248, Des Vaux Road Central. [140]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

NO. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Apply to—

H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings. [114]

YOU WANT

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Stamps present issue.

WE HAVE

Just received from Lisbon

8 cent and 16 cent

STAMPS

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Postage Stamps,

Post Cards, Seeds, Toys, &c.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 690. [173]

INTIMATION



WATSON'S

EXTRACT OF MALT

AND

COD LIVER OIL.

A CONCENTRATED NUTRITIVE

AND

DIGESTIVE AGENT.

Easy to Digest.

Pleasant to take

In bottles \$1.50 and \$2.50

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SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 19.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 23RD, 1919.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF

HONOURS.

In endeavouring to stop the traffic in titles and to ensure that honour is given only to those to whom it is due the Earl of Selbourne is performing a valuable public service. On more than one occasion he has complained of the practice of bartering titular distinctions for substantial contributions to party funds, and, not long ago, in deference to his representations, the Government agreed that in future a statement should be published of the public service in respect of which each honour was recommended to His Majesty—a proceeding which would, at least, render some little camouflage necessary. Nevertheless, Lord Selbourne asserts that the evil has not ceased. He goes further and says that "great carelessness, impropriety and constitutional sickness" have occurred in dealing with honours, the real dispenser of which in some cases, has been not the Sovereign or Prime Minister but a private secretary. As a consequence of these irregularities, honours have been conferred upon "very unworthy people," that is to say people who have been guilty of "highly dishonourable conduct." Incredible as these statements may seem, we may be sure that Lord Selbourne would not make them lightly; indeed, he undertakes, if called upon, to adduce proof in support of them. It is significant that no attempt has been made to contradict him; on the contrary, the Earl of Cranworth admits that he has himself committed serious mistakes during the past seven or eight years that have produced "very singular results," while the Marquis of Lansdowne is prepared to believe that there are cases in which the Crown has not been well advised in the exercise of the royal prerogative. The difficulty, however, seems to be to devise any really effective safeguard against these abuses that is not open to some objection. It

will probably be some time before this problem is solved. Meanwhile, the vigilance of Lord Selbourne and those associated with him cannot have other than a salutary effect.

The system of bestowing titles of Nobility and Orders of Chivalry has been abolished in many States during recent years owing to the changes which have taken place in the Constitution, and even in the British Empire the feeling is growing that it is an anachronism. Nevertheless, this picturesque survival of antiquity may still serve a useful purpose if properly employed. It provides a means of acknowledging the public services of those who would earn a pecuniary reward, and it serves to keep before the nation a higher ideal than the mere accumulation of money. The objection that it tends to foster class distinctions is not so true now as it was formerly, because, except in the case of hereditary titles, the old condition that a man should have sufficient money to maintain the dignity is being waived. We are told, for instance, by the Earl of Cranworth, that the people who have been receiving the Order of the British Empire are "humble people" who have been, and are, doing great work for the country. In any case it will be found that the difference between rich and poor, in countries where the Republican system of government obtains, is as great as between peer and peasant. A plutocracy is substituted for an aristocracy, and it is a poor exchange. If titles are sold they lose their justification, except as an easy means of raising revenue, as in the reign of JAMES I., who was prepared to bestow baronetcies on all comers at so much each. In such a case, the public would be entitled to demand that the money should go into the Treasury and not into one or other of the political war-chests. As soon, however, as it became generally understood that titular distinctions and decorations were merely the badges of "nobocracy" it is doubtful whether there would be a very brisk market for them. At the present time, although we often marvel at the tremendous preponderance of unknown names which appear in prominent positions in the New Year and Birthday Honours Lists, the idea still endures that, on the whole, honours are the reward of merit. This impression is fostered by the inclusion of a certain number of recipients who have won distinction in various walks of life. A very large proportion of the awards, however, goes automatically to Civil Servants and others in the service of the Crown, whose chief claim is that they have not done anything to forfeit this privilege. It was even found that decorations had been conferred upon some of the officials who were responsible for the muddle in Mesopotamia. In other words just as the man who works for his living has to maintain by his industry a number of idle people at either end of the social scale, so the man who wins recognition from his Sovereign reflects his glory upon all the other members of the Order to which he is admitted. While the decoration which is honestly earned may be worn with legitimate pride as a symbol of "something attempted, something done" for the common weal, the other is merely an empty bauble and a sham. If the wealthy man who disbursts his money freely for the benefit of society is entitled to a mark of royal favour, the man who, in less affluent circumstances, devotes his time and ability to the welfare of the community is no less deserving—a fact which appears in danger of being overlooked in this Colony.

For being in possession of \$80 worth of morphia, a Chinese was fined \$500, with the alternative of three months' hard labour, by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese was charged with returning from banishment. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

An order has been made by the Canton Government to the effect that the wealthy classes should abstain from eating rice on certain days, and devote the food to the poor.

It is stated that the station-master of the Yuen Tam Railway Station on the Canton-Hankow Railway has received a letter from bandits demanding \$5,000, or threatening to attack the station.

No case of communicable disease was notified in the Colony on Tuesday.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese, who pleaded guilty to snatching \$20 from another Chinese, was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese was charged with demanding \$30, by threats from a Chinese woman in Sai Street. The defendant was only given \$2.90. The case was remanded, bail being fixed at \$700.

The local Branch of the Banque Triel de Chine has received a telegram from their head office announcing that it has been decided to increase the capital of the Bank from F. 45,000,000, to 75,000,000, by the issue of 60,000 shares of F. 500, each, half paid up.

The Canton gunboat *Kwong Lee*, which was in Hongkong waters about a fortnight ago has returned to Canton and reported its arrival to the authorities. The crew, when questioned as to why they left Canton, did not reply, but stated that they desired to return because they were destitute and starving.

The members of the Sergeants' Mess, Lyemun, held, on Monday evening, the concert which, originally arranged for December 31st, had to be postponed. A most enjoyable evening was spent by all. Before the concert there was a billiard tournament, and this was followed by refreshments kindly provided by the S.E.F. The catering was done by Master-Gunner Oxford.

Yeung Yee and Tang Kwan, two of the three men who were sentenced to death last month by the Supreme Court, for strangling a man in Pennington Street, were executed at 5.2 a.m. yesterday in the Victoria Gaol. The third man, who is quite young, was recommended to mercy by the Jury, and it is understood that H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has changed the death sentence to imprisonment for life.

Sardullah Khan, the Indian who shot Sergeant Linfield, is awaiting the decision of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government.

"The Glad Eye" with which the Howitt-Phillips Company closed their short season proved to be, in its later stages at least, a screamingly funny piece. The first act dragged somewhat, but in the second things livened up considerably. Mr. Charles Howitt scored a great success as Gaston Bucard, while Mr. H. B. Waring as Maurice Polignac made the best possible out of his opportunities. Their respective wives, Misses Gertrude Godard and Maude Edwards, were extremely good, especially the former, whose confident acting made her a favourite. Miss Doris Phillips had a small part as Kiki, a pert little French girl. Special mention must be made of Mr. Leonard Stephens as the Comte de La Roche, Mr. Charles Bradley as Mon. Gallipaux and Mr. Ronald Riley as Causette, a spiritualistic medium. Taken altogether, the large audience enjoyed last night's play and the return visit from the Company will be welcomed.

THE DEATH OF H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN.

The following are copies of the telegrams relating to the death of H.R.H. Prince John dispatched and received by the local Government.

From Officer Administering the Government, Hongkong, to Secretary of State for the Colonies, London. Dated 22nd January.

All classes of the Community in the Colony desire to express to Their Majesties the King and Queen the deep sorrow with which they have learnt of the death of H.R.H. Prince John and their sincere and respectful sympathy.

From Governor, Macao, to Officer Administering the Government, Hongkong, Dated 21st January.

I desire to convey to Your Excellency my deep regret at the untimely death of H.R.H. Prince John and my sincere respectful sympathy with the English Royal Family.

TAMAGONG.

From Officer Administering the Government, Hongkong, to Secretary of State for the Colonies, London. Dated 22nd January.

I have received telegram from Governor of Macao expressing sincere respectful sympathy with Royal Family on death of H.R.H. Prince John. I would be glad if you would convey this message to Their Majesties.

SEVEN.

From Officer Administering the Government, Hongkong, to Governor, Macao. Dated 22nd January.

I thank Your Excellency most sincerely for your telegram of condolence on the death of H.R.H. Prince John which has been transmitted to Their Majesties.

SEVEN.

WAVE OF LABOUR UNREST IN ENGLAND:

DOCK LABOURERS, MINERS, ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS ON STRIKE

OPENING OF NEW IRISH REPUBLICAN PARLIAMENT:

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

THE DEMOBILIZATION PROBLEM:

OF A MILLION REQUIRED UNTIL PEACE IS SIGNED

SECRET TREATIES DURING THE WAR:

THEIR MODIFICATION DEMANDED.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM

PARIS, January 19th.

La Temps states that President Wilson, the Premier and the Foreign Ministers of the Five Great Powers will discuss the Russian problem tomorrow. Hitherto, these alone participated in the Conference, except at yesterday's plenary sitting.

DIRECT DOMINION REPRESENTATION

LONDON, January 21st.

The *Times* correspondent at Paris telegraphing yesterday, states that in order to ensure direct Dominion Representation at the Peace Conference in all discussions where the five big Powers participate the British Government has decided to allocate the fifth seat to a Dominions' separate representation. The Dominions will be represented by two delegates, when their special interests are concerned and at the sittings of the full Conference.

It is evident through this allocation of the fifth seat that New Foundland, who failed to secure the status of the big Dominions, will get her share of direct representation. At the opening Conference Mr. W. F. Lloyd, Premier of New Foundland, occupied the fifth place in the British Delegation.

BUSINESS-LIKE CONDUCT OF CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 20th.

A Havas message states: The next meeting of the Peace Conference is expected to be held tomorrow, the League of Nations being the first question on the agenda.

The business-like manner in which the Delegates got to work under the presidency of M. Clemenceau has created a good impression, and is a good augury of the future.

The Conference desires to show the world's democracies the earnestness of their endeavour to fashion a plan for ensuring the future peace of the world, which is necessary before they determine the future of Russia.

A report, dealing with the criminal responsibility of the Kaiser, has been prepared by two prominent French Jurists and has been handed to the Delegates. It amounts to a plea for his extradition.

ARAB ASPIRATIONS.

PARIS, January 20th.

A Havas message says: Emir Feisal, son of the King of Hedjaz, is a Delegate to the Conference and has expressed in the newspapers the aspirations of the Arabs to re-establish themselves as a nation, restoring the ancient Kingdom, its science, literature, and philosophy.

EARLIER CABLES.

A MEMORABLE ANNIVERSARY.

PARIS, January 20th.

A Havas message says: Exactly 48 years, day for day, after the foundation of the German Empire at Versailles, the Peace Conference opened yesterday in Paris.

President Poincare welcomed the emissaries of civilisation to Paris, which was the chief objective during four years of German hateful covetousness. He said the victory of the Allies was essentially the victory of right, complete and absolute, the enemy having begged for an armistice to save himself from irreparable disaster.

President Wilson suggested that the permanent Chairman of the Conference be M. Clemenceau, saying France was deserving of precedence because she had undergone the most tragical sufferings of the war, and it was more delightful to honour France because they could honour the person of her distinguished servant, M. Clemenceau.

BROTHERLY UNITY WILL PREVAIL.

Mr. Lloyd George seconded the proposition, remarking that the world was thirsting and hungering for peace. The fact that M. Clemenceau was Chairman was proof that there would be no delay except in the inevitable settlement of essential difficulties. M. Clemenceau's untiring energy had helped the Allies in their time of trial and he represented the heroism and genius of the indomitable people of France.

M. Clemenceau returned thanks. He said: "We came here as friends; we hope to be leaving the Conference room as brothers. Everything will be subordinated to brotherly unity."

The subject before the Conference at the next meeting will be the League of Nations.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES DIS-SATISFIED.

LONDON, January 21st.

According to Reuter's Correspondent at Paris, the Peace Conference's decision that belligerent nations alone discuss and fix the League of Nations rules has caused considerable dissatisfaction among neutrals. The British proposals for the League have been completely rejected.

LATEST CABLES.

TROUBLOUS GERMANY.

THE NEW GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

BALE, January 21st.

The following are some of the chief points of the draft of the new German Constitution which has been officially issued from Berlin. The Empire comprises the present States and those seeking admission on a basis of self-determination. Foreign affairs, commerce, banks, and exchanges, labour and land legislation, and aviation are included among Imperial matters. All Germans will have the same rights before the law; all privileges and advantages of birth, social condition or creed are abolished.

LUXEMBURG'S POLICY.

LUXEMBURG, January 20th.

The Grand Duchess has issued a proclamation declaring that the country's international relations must be based on a cordial friendship with the Allies.

ELECTION RESULTS.

AMSTERDAM, January 20th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the election results in the districts of Wurtemberg and Hohenzollern were as follows:—Central Party, four seats; Bourgeois and Peasants' League two; Democratic Party, four; Social Democrats, seven; Independents, six; Eighty-seven per cent. of the electorate voted.

EARLIER CABLES.

ON ELECTION DAY.

AMSTERDAM, January 21st.

On election day in Berlin the Government troops constantly searched pedestrians and occupants of motor cars and carriages for arms.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN THE PROVINCES.

LONDON, January 20th.

In connection with the German Elections, firing, including machine-gunning, occurred at night-time in the vicinity of the *Varuwerk's* buildings. Government troops retaliated, whereupon the Spartacists discontinued. Apart from this sporadic firing, nothing important occurred in Berlin.

The elections were carried out without disturbance. A feature of the elections was that women and soldiers voted for the first time, the former being particularly in evidence. Families mostly proceeded en bloc to the polling booths, led by the head of the family.

Serious disturbances occurred at some provincial places. The Spartacists fired on the polling booths at Hamburg, partly prevented voting at Kattowitz and stole the voting urns at Dinslaken.

HAMBURG QUIET.

COPENHAGEN, January 21st.

A message from Hamburg says the elections passed off quickly. There was heavy polling.

LATEST CABLES.

PROBABLE DOCK STRIKE IN CLYDE.

MINERS' FEDERATIONS DEMAND INCREASE OF WAGES.

LONDON, January 20th.

The engineering and shipyard workers of the Clyde have decided to strike on January 27th for an eight-hour day, forty-hour week, without reduction of the wages.

The South Wales Coal-owners' Association protests that the Miners' Federation demand for a 30 per cent. advance on wages will make the price of coal prohibitive.

A WAVE OF LABOUR UNREST.

LONDON, January 21st.

A wave of labour unrest is at present passing over the country, involving miners, engineers, boilermakers and many kindred trades.

The concession of a forty-seven hour week to the engineering trades has been causing much friction, and 150,000 men in London alone are striking.

Men complain of the stoppage of a number of recognised privileges including breakfast and tea intervals and the few minutes grace in arriving at work.

The members of the unions concerned met the London District employers on January 10th and declared that the trouble was well in hand.

On the other hand the men threaten a general strike if no satisfaction is given them.

Many thousands of shipbuilding engineers in various parts of the country are involved in a "breakfast strike"; while in South Wales the steel-workers and several hundreds of engineers of the Allied trades at Lowestoft struck in sympathy.

THE IRISH REPUBLICAN PARLIAMENT.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

LONDON, January 21st.

The Republican Parliament, in Dublin, is opening tomorrow. A thousand tickets have been issued to visitors.

The proceedings are expected to occupy two hours, and will probably be opened in Irish but English will be used later. The agenda includes the drafting of standing orders, the ratification and appointment of Delegates to the Peace Conference, the declaration of independence, and a message to the free nations of the world.

SECRET TREATIES DURING THE WAR.

MODIFIED BY LATER EVENTS.

LONDON, January 21st.

The *Daily News* Paris correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, states that he has learnt from a trustworthy source that British circles were of the opinion that secret treaties made during the war should be regarded as profoundly modified by later events, such as America's entry into the war.

America is taking a strong line on the subject. The correspondent says that the Paris and China agreements fall to the ground, but he understands there is an agreement between Japan and the Allies giving Japan the possession of the Caroline and Marshall Islands, which Australia strongly opposes.

THE DEMOBILISATION QUESTION.

MEETING OF WAR CABINET.

LONDON, January 20th.

The *Times* learns that it is probable that a British Army of at least a million men must be maintained until peace is signed.

Mr. Bonar Law is returning from Paris to preside at the meeting of the War Cabinet tomorrow which is hoping to reach a final settlement as regards the demobilisation question.

THE MONARCHIST MOVEMENT IN PORTUGAL.

RISINGS IN SEVERAL TOWNS.

VIGO, January 20th.

It is stated that a Monarchist rising has broken out in many towns in northern Portugal, including Oporto.

M. Paiva Couceiro is said to have proclaimed himself Premier and War Minister.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS

FIXED FOR JANUARY 27TH.

LONDON, January 20th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Berne, telegraphing to-day, states that Mr. A. Henderson and M. Huysmans, have arrived and have provisionally fixed an International Socialist Congress for January 27th.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S INTREPIDITY.

LONDON, January 20th.

A Havas message states: A curious feat by the Airman, M. Vedrines, was witnessed to-day, when he alighted with his aeroplane on the roof of the opium house behind the opera house.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

A FALSE RUMOUR DENIED.

LONDON, January 20th.

A Havas message states: The report has been denied that Mr. H. Sharp, the United States Ambassador, was resigning his post. Mr. Sharp is returning to Paris.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ARMISTICE

BLOCKADE TO BE PARTIALLY LIFTED.

PARIS, January 20th.

A Havas message states: An important agreement has been reached among the Great Powers concerning the blockade of Germany which will be lifted to a certain extent to relieve the shortage of fats, thus aiding in quelling the spread of Bolshevism, but the blockade remains the biggest weapon in the hands of the Allies to force the terms when signing the final Treaty.

ESTHONIA'S TROUBLES.

SWEDISH HELP INADVISABLE.

STOCKHOLM, January 19th.

The Swedish General Sjalmanson has arrived at Helsingfors from Esthonia, where he has been investigating the question of sending a Swedish voluntary expedition to help the Esthonians. He states the Bolsheviks are fleeing panicky and now occupy only one-sixth of Esthonia. They have murdered 500 persons, including women, children and the aged, in the town of Wessburg. General Sjalmanson considers that Swedish assistance is hardly advisable owing to the precariousness of the economical situation.

THE LATE PRINCE JOHN.

SUBJECT TO EPILEPTIC FITS.

LONDON, January 19th.

The medical bulletin with reference to H.R.H. Prince John's death states that he had suffered since infancy from epileptic fits, which lately became more frequent and more severe.

The Prince passed away in sleep, following an attack at 5.30 on the afternoon of the 18th at Sandringham.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

A HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

BOMBAY, Jan. 8th (delayed).

Following the influenza epidemic Bombay is now suffering severely from cholera the spread of which is largely attributable to the heavy influx from the famine districts. The deaths in Bombay during the week ending January 4th were 1,000, of which 750 were due to cholera. In the preceding week there was 1,000 deaths, of which 550 were due to cholera. The latest figures, however, show a considerable improvement.

WAR-TIME TEA RESTRICTIONS.

A PLEA FOR THEIR ABOLITION.

LONDON, January 13th.

The *Times* says the tea trade is dissatisfied at the continuance of the wartime restrictions. Probably the Government will be pressed to allow the trade exercise of individual enterprise which, it is maintained, is now essential if the whole industry is not to be permanently injured.

It is understood that if the present flat price of 2s. 8d. per pound is abolished the large distributing firms are prepared to guarantee that all the cheap tea that is required will be available, and no loss shall be incurred by the Government through the liquidation of supplies.

THE LIQUIDATION OF A GERMAN FIRM.

BREACH OF COMPROMISE'S AGREEMENT.

AN INTERESTING CLAIM.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.), the hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. John Owen Hughes, liquidator of the business and personal affairs of Albert Wilhelm Arthur Becker (a partner of the firm of Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co.) and Messrs. Harry Wicking & Co. (the liquidators of the business of the firm of Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co.), claimed from Chin Wah, compradore of the firm, \$65,000 for damages, losses and expenses incurred by breach of a compradore's agreement.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge) appeared for plaintiffs; and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson) appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Pollock said that the first point he had to argue was whether Mr. Alabaster's contention—as to the second Proclamation (of September 19th, 1914) not having come into force till October 6th was correct.

Mr. Alabaster had pointed out the difference between the August and the September Proclamations, that the words "By the King" in the heading of the first were not in the second, and contended that the second Proclamation came into force in the Colony on the date of its publication in the local *Gazette*. He (the speaker) was going to argue that Mr. Alabaster's contention was erroneous and that the Proclamation of September 9th, and the Proclamation of August 5th were Royal Proclamations made and issued by His Majesty the King, and that both were proclaimed to be in force, not only in the United Kingdom, but throughout His Majesty's Dominions.

It seemed evident that this was so on the face of the Proclamation. "Our Dominions" would include Hongkong as well as other British Dominions. It was impossible to cut up the Proclamation into compartments, and say that though the Proclamation came into force in Great Britain, it would not come into force in the Dominions till something else had happened.

His Lordship wanted to know whether it came into force in England on the day it was proclaimed. Mr. Pollock said that was exactly so, and by inherent law it also came into force in the Dominions. Continuing, Mr. Pollock said that the Proclamation of H.M. the King had force throughout the Dominions and was not bound by the provisions of the Crown Office Act; the power of H.M. the King to legislate was an inherent power, and that same power to legislate gave him power to legislate for the Dominions as well as the United Kingdom. He quite understood that the King had not the power to proclaim laws outside the ordinary law, that was to say, a Proclamation could not create new law. In the present case, it was clear from the Proclamation that it did not purport to create any new law. He submitted that a Proclamation, once proclaimed, if it was clear that it was intended to apply to the Dominions, at once applied to those Dominions. As a matter of fact, the Proclamation of August 5th, 1914, was not published here until the following day. The Proclamation of September 9th was not published here until October 6th. It was clear that the publication of October 6th was not intended to be anything in the nature of a Proclamation issued by the Governor-in-Council. Its very first words "It is notified that a Proclamation was issued on September 9th" showed, firstly, that it was the publication of a Proclamation already issued by H.M. the King, and, secondly, that it came into force on September 9th, 1914. Mr. Alabaster had not intended to refer to the Proclamation on the day of its publication. On this point Mr. Pollock referred the Court to Section 43 of the local Interpretation Ordinance referring to the proclamations and notifications issued by the Governor under his local powers as the representative of the King. Mr. Pollock submitted that the proclamation in question did not come under that Ordinance.

His Lordship pointed out that the very next section stated that the Governor could not amend or alter any Proclamation of the King.

Mr. Pollock thanked His Lordship for pointing that out to him. It further strengthened his argument. A Royal Proclamation was, he submitted, an emanation from the power of the King, and it took effect territorially according to its terms. The terms here were "Our Dominions." He submitted that the Proclamation did apply as from 9th Sept. any other construction would be absurd. There might be numerous reasons why a Proclamation should not be published in all the Colonies on the same day as at Home—telegraphic delays, mail delays, action of submarines, etc., and it was absurd to say that while a Proclamation was in force in one Dominion it might not be so in another.

His Lordship observed that a man might go to Singapore, and find that a Proclamation was in force there, and he might then come to Hongkong and find that it was not in force.

Mr. Alabaster asked if Mr. Pollock argued that a Proclamation came into force on the day of its publication in the London *Gazette*.

Mr. Pollock replied that his contention was that a Proclamation came into effect on the day of its proclamation.

Mr. Alabaster asserted that Mr. Pollock had not produced any evidence to prove exactly when the Proclamation was made.

His Lordship asked whether there was a Home Interpretation Act showing when a Royal Proclamation would become operative.

Mr. Alabaster referred the Court to the Letters Patent Act, 20 and 27 Victoria, Chap. 20, Piggott, in which it was stated that Letters Patent, which Mr. Alabaster submitted, were exactly the same as a Royal Proclamation, came into force in the Colonies only when published in the *Gazette* of the different Dominions.

His Lordship observed there was great difference between Letters Patent and a Proclamation notifying a declaration of war. The latter was an extremely urgent matter, and had to come into effect immediately.

Mr. Alabaster agreed, but said that his point was that the Proclamation was a warning, and no warning had been given to them. In so far as it was a licence, it could not be a licence when his client did not know of it.

Mr. Pollock pointed out that the Letters Patent Act had been passed expressly for the purpose of saying when the Letters Patent would come into force. The Crown Office Act contained no word to show that it in any way applied to the Colonies. That was the great distinction between the two. The Letters Patent Act was intended to be declaratory of the Law; it was not intended to make law.

During a discussion which took place a little later Mr. Alabaster said that the King's Proclamation was abrogated in England when the Enemy Trading Act came into force on September 18th, so that the Proclamation had a life, at Home, of only nine days. Mr. Pollock therefore contended, he said, that where as the Proclamation was not in force at Home, it was in force in the Dominions. It had to be remembered that both the King's Proclamation of September 9th and the Enemy Trading Act were published in the local *Gazette*, on the same day, October 6th, 1914.

Mr. Pollock said that he did not admit that the Proclamation was abolished when the Enemy Trading Act came into force. What he did say was that the Enemy Trading Act, like the local Proclamation, made trading with the enemy illegal from the outbreak of war. Mr. Alabaster said that the point of difference between them was that the Home Act contained a provision regarding certain things done under the Proclamation which the local Ordinance did not contain. He had explained this, but so far the other side had not done so.

Mr. Pollock said that he did not rely on either Proclamation for the power of the King to license. This power had existed for over two centuries. Mr. Sharp had more than once referred to the case of *Wells v. Williams* of 1897, which though a decision of the reign of William III., was still a leading case on the subject, and was constantly being quoted in the present day.

With reference to the Proclamation of September 9th, 1914, being still in force, Mr. Pollock drew the attention of the Court to Ordinance No. 25 of 1914, by which trading with the enemy is prohibited, and the proof remained that the Proclamation was still in force, because in the Ordinance, the Proclamation was specifically referred to. It was referred to as a Proclamation by H.M. the King and not by H.E. the Governor. With regard to the argument that the Proclamation was in force for only nine days, the case of *Ingoli v. Mannheim* proved otherwise, for there was in that case an express reference to the Proclamation, showing that the Proclamation was in force when the case was decided in 1917.

After the citing of various authorities by Mr. Pollock, the hearing was adjourned until this morning.

BILLIARDS.

GARRISON CHALLENGE CUP.

The competition for the Garrison Billiard Challenge Cup, presented a few years ago by the Hongkong Volunteers, commences on Monday evening. The draw took place yesterday at the Soldiers' Club, G.S.M., A. E. Hurle, president. There were eight entries and the result of the draw was as follows:—

882nd CO. R.G.A. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

1st Garr. Bn. Manchester Regt. v. 87th CO. R.G.A.

R.A.M.C. v. 88th CO. R.G.A.

Staff and Departments v. R.A. Engineers' Mess.

The first game will commence on Monday evening at 8 p.m. and the second and third games as soon as possible after the completion of the preceding game. Three games will be played each evening. The aggregate points obtained by the teams will decide the match.

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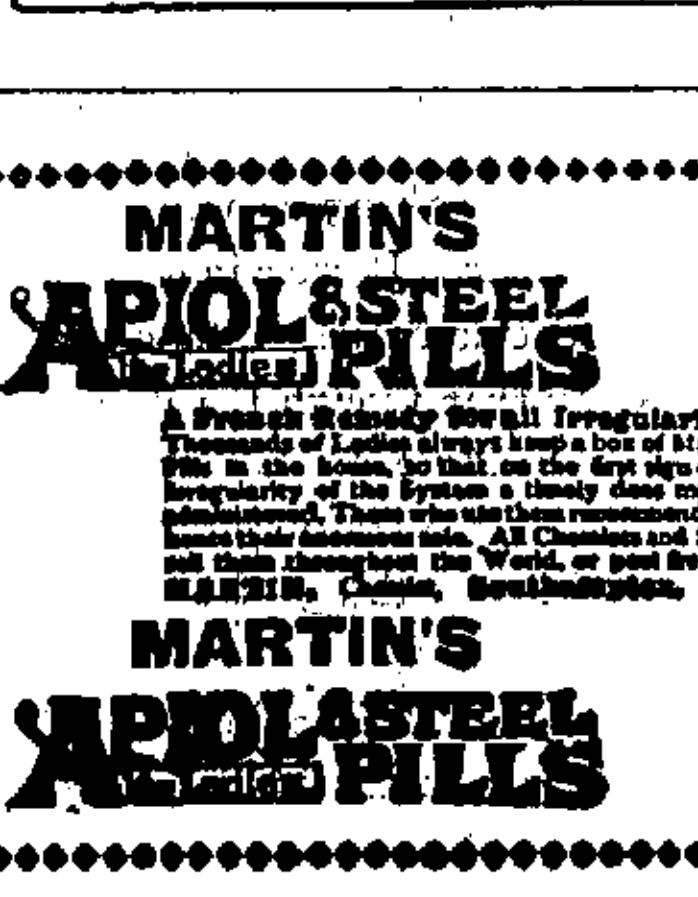
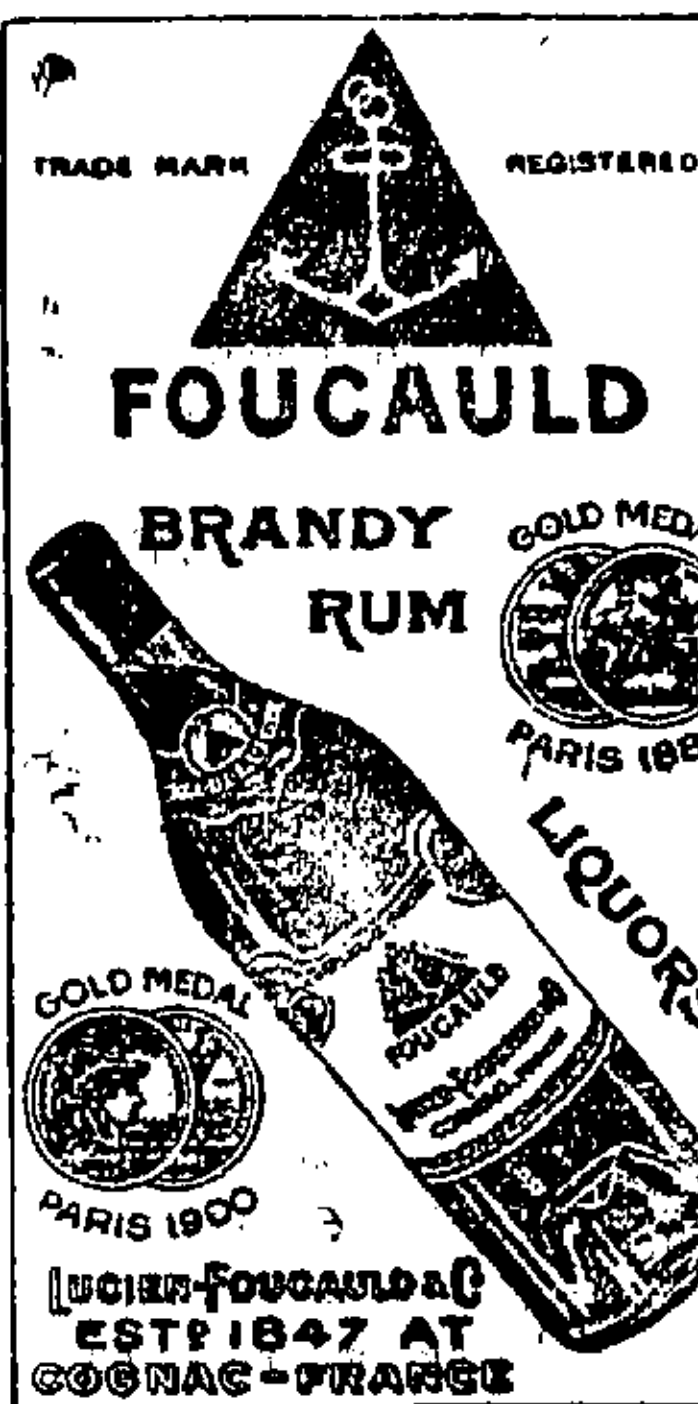
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CABINET'S SCHEME FOR IN-
DUSTRY IN PEACE.

A GRADUAL TRANSITION.

Mr. Churchill laid before a meeting of the Boards of Management Representation (Committee) recently the general outlines of the Munition Ministry's proposals for dealing with industrial conditions in the period of transition from war to peace. He said: On the last occasion when we met we were lastly engaged upon the prosecution of the war, and I appealed to you to undertake further extensions of the work and responsibilities on which you had been engaged. To-day I have asked you to come here to tell me that henceforward we must pursue a dual line of activity. We must carry on the war with the utmost energy, until those terms which we have insisted upon are unequivocally accepted and submitted to by the enemy. It is of the highest importance that during these critical days, which may conceivably be the terminal days of our war effort, the enemy should clearly understand that our war-making machine is working each week at full and increasing speed. I think that there could be no greater danger than that we should give an impression by any measures we have to take, or preparations which we must now consider, that we are anxiously seeking a cessation of this conflict. We are seeking peace; but we are not in the least anxious to reach peace by any other road than that of complete victory. We are quite ready and quite capable of going on as long as it may be necessary to quell absolutely the resistance which the enemy may oppose to our just and reasonable demands. Therefore it has not been possible for me, up till now, to make public any very evident preparations or far-reaching preparations for the transition of our industries from war to peace; and even at this present time, although I think the public are already strongly in favour of a surrender by the enemy, the note I wish to strike is that we continue at full speed on our preparations, for maintaining the war at its highest possible pitch. At the same time, the moment has come when we must, side by side with that, examine and envisage in detail and with great earnestness the measures which will enable our industries to turn with the utmost rapidity and with the minimum of loss and friction, from the preparations of war material to the regular manufacturing output of this country.

Our task does not end with victory. The victory will be absolutely barren if we are not able to bring our soldiers quickly home to active conditions of industry and employment, if we are not able to place British industry on to the peace place with every advantage to resume its productive energies. If we are not able to deal fairly and reasonably, and in such a manner as to leave no legitimate feeling of soreness or resentment behind with that great mass of men and women, particularly women, upon whose faithful endeavours year after year the unexampled output of munitions for the British Army has been based. We owe it to the soldiers, whose extraordinary martial achievements have rendered victory possible, to make good arrangements which will secure their position on their return to their native land, and I cannot think that any question of class or trade union interests, or of vested interests of capital, or of party politics will be allowed to stand in the way of a concerted effort by all the forces in the nation to achieve that result. Although we have not been able to make any public announcement on the subject of reconstruction and demobilisation of munitions industries, we have, for a very long time, been at work upon the theoretical consideration of what would occur. You must understand that it has been difficult in a department which has been straining to its utmost limits to make a good service of munitions for the Army, to have another side to its activities, and to take a keen interest in what should be done when the victory for which we were fighting so hard had been won. These changes, and indeed that reconstruction have ever been with us in the Ministry of Munitions more than a subsidiary interest until quite recently.

At the same time, you will find that a great deal of careful and patient work has been done. I think I may say that during the last three weeks, when the Government as a whole has been constantly considering the measure necessary as a result of peace, the feeling has grown upon all of those engaged in the task that if we pull together and work together with the same measure of goodwill that has attended our war effort, and that if we are given the same loyal trust and confidence by the workpeople throughout the country at this juncture, the problems which we shall have to solve in connection with demobilisation will really not be half so unmanageable as those we have successfully surmounted in striking down these great hostile empires all over the world. It is very important not to underestimate the problem. It is also very important not to overrate it. Careful examination of the number of persons employed in munitions industries, shown that nearly two-thirds of them are at work for war purposes upon industries which they would in the ordinary circumstances be working upon for peace purposes. That is a very solid and reassuring fact. Sir James Stevenson tells me the figure is 60 per cent. Then there are a great number of industries, which have been restricted by the war, which only await the return of peace and the provision of raw material to spring into their fullest activity again. That is another large reduction in our problem. Then there are great arrears to be made

up. In our building, in our shipbuilding, on our railroads, in the permanent plant of our factories, in our export trade, in the machinery of our textile industries, and in numerous other directions there is a great pent-up demand only requiring enterprise and industry to liberate it, and afford every opportunity for the profitable employment of capital and the full occupation of labour. It seems to me that when the war comes to an end a great demand will arise for commodities. We know what followed the war of 1870, small though that war was in comparison with what this has been. The immense demand for commodities of all kinds necessitated a keen demand for labour in order to repair the wastage of the war and the ruin which it wrought. We have to look over the map of Europe and to see the great countries whose means of production have now been so largely impaired, and whose conditions will be for some time so very precarious, to see what a splendid opportunity is offered to our vigorous, intact, economic organisation here to meet their needs and, at the same time, re-establish our own industrial position. Therefore, as I say, I cannot conceive that, granted loyalty, granted earnest effort, granted absence of useless faction or of selfish class interests in any direction, by labour or by capital, we have not got an extremely manageable proposition in our hands. I am very anxious for you to realise that, although it will undoubtedly be necessary for some time to come for the Government of this country to intervene in industry and to control and regulate aspects of industry, that, although it will also be necessary for international instruments to be kept in being for some time to secure the re-rectification of the world, for the restoration of economic conditions in countries which are shattered although both those conditions will be necessary for some time, our only object is to liberate the forces of individual enterprise, to release the controls which have been found galling, to divest ourselves of responsibility for which the State has only accepted in this perilous emergency, and from which, in the overwhelming majority of cases, it had far better keep itself clear.

BRIDGING THE TRANSITION PERIOD. Therefore, do not suppose that if, for the initial stage of reconstruction, it is necessary for us to continue a great deal of the system of priority and control of material which has gradually come into the hands in the course of this war, that it is the policy of the Government or the policy of the Ministry of Munitions acting under the Government to retain in its hands any power or any responsibility in regard to the general trade of the country which can safely and reasonably be retransferred back to the individual citizens of the State. Our only wish is to help industry and to help labour to cross from one side of the road to the other, from the war side to the peace side, with a minimum of disturbance and anxiety, and all the measures which will be proposed within the next few weeks from this office will be solely with that intention. Therefore, I hope there will not be immediately started an agitation to say "Get rid of all Government control." No one is more anxious to withdraw the control than the Government; but, on the other hand, we must be sure that the transition period is bridged safely over, and it is for that period that we shall require a continuance of the great efforts that you have made to sustain the country in the war. Now so far as it has been possible to take action to deal with demobilisation, I have set up a separate organisation inside the Ministry of Munitions. A Demobilisation Board has been established under the chairmanship of Sir James Stevenson, which exists side by side and simultaneously with the existing Munitions Council, and which, like the existing Munitions Council, makes use of the supply, finance, and other departments of the Ministry. I am very glad to know that what is called a civil demobilisation department, that is to say, a department for the treatment of Government labour under all the departments, has at last been consolidated under Sir Stephenson Kent, who has the Employment Exchange and Labour Department of the Ministry of Munitions, the Admiralty, and the War Office grouped in his hand under the Ministry of Labour, thus assuring that whatever is done in regard to the demobilisation of labour in any of the departments will be done on a uniform plan. We were never able to achieve this hitherto, but in the advent of peace this step has become possible. I need not say that the very closest harmony will exist between Sir Stephenson Kent's combined department and the Ministry of Munitions which, after all, holds the other side of the problem. We have to provide the maximum of employment. He has to utilise what we are not able to arrange for swiftly. The object of the departments grouped under the Demobilisation Board is to wind up and liberate as quickly as possible the firms and men that in a position to get started on new work with the least possible impediment or delay. I am pressing very strongly that considerable financial latitude shall be given us to enable us to solve the many difficulties and the enormously involved and intricate outstanding accounts which in such varied forms have come into being. The great thing is to get to work on the new production as quickly as possible. I do not suppose that it will be done as quickly as everybody would like. I have not the slightest doubt that there will be a feeling that there are delays, but fair allowances must be made for the great difficulties of the situation. Every day must try his very best to get round the difficult and dangerous corner which transition from war to peace industry involves, and as far as we are concerned, you will find every intention to avoid needless and vexatious delays, and to try

and give as quickly as possible settlements which will enable the future to be taken full advantage of in regard to the revival of our industry.

PREPARING FOR THE AFTERMATH. Now, as to the cessation of contracts, I would like to say a word about the principles on which we shall proceed if peace comes this week. The first general direction which we are going to give to the munition firms all over the country is "Carry on at reduced speed until you receive further orders." I do not want an armistice to be followed by a sudden feeling of complete arrest of war industry here. It would not be justified on public grounds. The armistice will lead to many thorny questions, which will be discussed for a good many months before a final peace is established, and among the conditions of the armistice will be such that Germany comes to the Council table handcuffed and incapable of resuming the struggle, yet we shall not be entitled to dismiss altogether from our minds the possibility of considerable disorders breaking out. At any rate, it would be prejudicial to the chances of reaching a solid peace if it were thought we had so far dislocated our military machinery as ourselves not to be capable of resuming the struggle. We have to stand on guard until everything is finally settled. Consider the broad aspect of the world. It is very dangerous. We have overthrown these guilty nations and empires, and they are collapsing into ruin which can hardly be measured into a complete breakdown of the authority in whom the peoples have lost confidence, by whom the peoples have been led into this career of crime and to this disastrous result. A complete breakdown is threatened, or is operative, over the great military nations with whom we have been warring, of respect for the constituted authorities. That is formidable when you consider how many millions of the human race are involved. Russia, Persia, the Balkans, Turkey, China, and Mexico are all in various stages of anarchy, disorder, and distress. Russia is the most melancholy spectacle of a world in chaos, which a vast community has ever presented, and I cannot feel that the victorious Powers can possibly divest themselves of great responsibilities in amending the state into which the world has fallen in the course of this quarrel. You win, but you win the right only to further great responsibilities, and I cannot suppose that even if a complete armistice is arrived at almost immediately, giving us an even respite, that we require, the possibilities of the need of the use of war material on a great scale or the need for maintaining for a long period very considerable armies by all the Allied and Associated Governments will not be forced upon us.

Therefore I say that there is thorough justification for not immediately throwing recklessly out of gear, regardless of means and expenditure, the whole of our war production. From another point of view it would be wasteful to break off in a day over the whole area of our production, leaving things almost finished unfinished, and facing the dislocation of the labour market and of the industrial world, which would result from such an imprudent step. After all, there are two kinds of waste. There is the waste of raw material or semi-manufactured material which would be wasted if it were used for war purposes once the immediate need has gone. That I hope, in the enormous majority of cases, will stop altogether when the effective armistice is signed. The flow of steel and of explosives to shell, and of stampings and forgings of all kinds required for the higher grades of war production, can be arrested and legitimately arrested because our reserves are so great, the moment an effective armistice is signed. There is no need to consume any more of these materials. They must be diverted at once and held in readiness to be transmitted at once to reproductive forms of industry. But when you are dealing with a gun which, we will say, is 80 or 90 per cent. finished, or with a motor which is almost completed, or with a tank which has already been far the greater part of the work done upon it—then, having regard to the general state of the world, and having regard to the fact that these things will cost more to scrap than they will to finish, and having regard to the fact that you will have to look after the labour anyhow for a certain period, it would be prudent—and that is what we intend to do—to finish these things in the first instance. That is our first step—to concentrate on the terminal processes, and complete complicated products which have already reached a certain point of completion.

FROM EXPLOSIVE TO FERTILISER. Each class of production must be viewed differently. It is necessary to arrive at a "scrapable point," operative on armistice, in regard to each of these products, and I have charged Sir James Stevenson's board with drawing up a general scheme to govern that. Everything that falls short of the scrapable point will, in the armistice, be left untended. Everything that has to be completed will be concentrated upon. No more new material not compromised in the war industry will be allowed to come in. Then when peace comes after an interval, which will be more or less prolonged, another standard will prevail, and then you will not merely stop the process of war production, but you will reverse the levers; you will take the copper bands off the shell and boil the explosives out of large quantities of shell (the explosives can be used for the purpose of fertilising the soil), and you will break up and scrap and melt down whatever material is worth while converting for ordinary industry. By these two processes of finishing up things nearly finished, and also things which we are short of on the one hand, and the subsequent process of scrapping everything that can be made use of for industry on the other, I think we shall get something

to veer and haul upon, which with certain arrangements for unemployment benefit, and judicious use of short time where it is possible, will enable us to get round the corner. It is only a question of a comparatively short time, and of avoiding a violent shock at the change. After all, industry is yearning to resume its normal activities. There are great demands waiting to be satisfied. It is only just a question, as I say, of crossing this dangerous passage. From the moment when an effective armistice has been signed, although we shall say "Carry on," the presumption will be peace and not war, that is to say, wherever and however an alternative peace production can be put on its feet and going, there we will not worry about the finishing up of the particular work. Each case must be judged on its merits. I only want to use these balancing margins for the purpose of getting round the corner. The moment anybody can stand on his own feet and say: "I can close the works for a fortnight or three weeks or a month, and can start on new lines, he will find no difficulty here in dealing with that, even if some of the articles which he is at present engaged in making are articles which, on other grounds, we want very much. The presumption is to be for peace, and we still shall require to finish up a certain proportion of our work, and we will use that finishing up as a balancing factor in getting from the one state into the other. I hope I make that clear.

FACING THE NEW DANGER. I am very anxious that you should not hesitate to discuss suggestions in regard to all the branches of this subject. It is not possible for the Ministry of Munitions to do more than try to liberate voices and try to tide over the emergency, and enunciate general principles. Any movement and the life of British industry must come spontaneously from those who are at the head of the great arms throughout the country. I have not the slightest doubt that those who have been engaged on war production have sometimes, in spare moments, given a passing thought to what would happen if peace came, and from what I hear of the state of the balances in the banks I have not the slightest doubt that funds exist for the immediate support of industry if it can be released and relaxed from the trammels of control in good time. As long as prices are controlled and tonnage is controlled the control of materials will be necessary, but every assistance will be given to manufacturers to obtain the materials they require on a priority basis.

I hope myself to collect a certain number of important orders from Government departments which can be put out on the general trade during this initial stage—locomotives, rails, building materials, and so forth—in order to have another factor enabling us to get across the difficult period. From another point of view it would be wasteful to break off in a day over the whole area of our production, leaving things almost finished unfinished, and facing the dislocation of the labour market and of the industrial world, which would result from such an imprudent step. After all, there are two kinds of waste. There is the waste of raw material or semi-manufactured material which would be wasted if it were used for war purposes once the immediate need has gone. That I hope, in the enormous majority of cases, will stop altogether when the effective armistice is signed. The flow of steel and of explosives to shell, and of stampings and forgings of all kinds required for the higher grades of war production, can be arrested and legitimately arrested because our reserves are so great, the moment an effective armistice is signed. There is no need to consume any more of these materials. They must be diverted at once and held in readiness to be transmitted at once to reproductive forms of industry. But when you are dealing with a gun which, we will say, is 80 or 90 per cent. finished, or with a motor which is almost completed, or with a tank which has already been far the greater part of the work done upon it—then, having regard to the general state of the world, and having regard to the fact that these things will cost more to scrap than they will to finish, and having regard to the fact that you will have to look after the labour anyhow for a certain period, it would be prudent—and that is what we intend to do—to finish these things in the first instance. That is our first step—to concentrate on the terminal processes, and complete complicated products which have already reached a certain point of completion.

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WAR-TIME RISE 50 PER CENT.

A very interesting and instructive report has been presented by the Treasury committee appointed, under the chairmanship of Lord Sumner, to inquire into (1) the actual increase since June, 1914, in the cost of living to the working-classes, and (2) any counterbalancing factors (apart from increases of wages) which may have arisen under war conditions. The items of expenditure taken into account are food, rent, clothing, fuel, insurance, household sundries, and railway and tramway fares, and the conclusions arrived at are based on a large number of family budgets collected in the most important centres of population in Great Britain. Briefly, the committee find that between July, 1914, and July, 1918, the average increase in weekly expenditure was—

Food, 90 per cent.; clothing, 98 per cent.

All the items of expenditure enumerated, 74 per cent.

By September last a further rise in prices had raised the average increase to nearly 80 per cent.

In estimating the expenditure in 1914, the committee relied, as regards food, on the collection of household budgets made by the Board of Trade in 1904. During the decade no considerable changes took place in the mode or standard of living, and allowances have been made for such changes as there is reason to believe did occur. As regards expenditure on items other than food, detailed information was obtained from a large number of different towns which include a large proportion of the industrial population. It was found that the charges for rent and fares have changed very little since 1914. Information obtained from representative insurance companies and from the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies indicates that the same is true of insurance rates.

For the expenditure before the war on fuel and household requisites, recourse was had to the list of prices published by the Board of Trade in its 1912 inquiry. To obtain the necessary data for 1918, the committee circulated 10,000 budget forms. A considerable number of these were returned, and it is stated that they bore strong internal evidence of having been carefully and intelligently filled up. In reducing to averages results obtained from families, composed of persons of both sexes of varying ages, it is necessary to reduce persons of all kinds to a uniform standard unit. This is done by expressing the consumption of women and children in terms of that of men. On this basis, the "standard family" of the employed-at-home class adopted by the committee consists of 4.57 equivalent "men" or "units," including 1.2 supplementary earners.

FOOD AND CLOTHING.

For the standard family, as defined above, the increase in weekly expenditure on food between June, 1914, and June, 1918, was from 24s. 11d. to 47s. 3d.—that is, 90 per cent. The estimate for 1914 may possibly be too low by 1d. or 1s.; if it is raised by the latter sum, the increase would be 82 per cent. An increase of 90 per cent. may, therefore, be regarded as the maximum. The result may also be stated thus, that the increase in food expenditure has been for 1914 "1914" (taken, that is, as the unit of the standard scale) 82 for a family with one earner and three dependent children, 19s. 6d.; and for the standard family, with two earners, 23s. The committee have endeavoured to estimate the rise in food for skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers separately. The increase in expenditure on food has been very nearly the same in money in each of the three classes, namely, 5s. per unit, and, therefore, the percentage increase is greater for the unskilled class than for the skilled.

There is less difference between the expenditure of the three classes in regard to fuel than in regard to other commodities. The consumption of coal is largely affected by locality, and where coal is dear gas is more extensively used. The budgets show the rents (including rates) paid in 1918. These budgets come only from households where the principal wage earner is living with his family, and it may be assumed that in general he has not moved during the war. For this reason rents have not been affected by rising rates, the increase has been trifling and not by any means universal; to mark its existence the committee have taken average rents in 1914 as 2d. weekly less than in 1918.

In the case of clothing changes have taken place not merely in consequence of rises of price, but because of the scarcity or exhaustion of particular stocks or sources of supply, and these have not always been changes in one direction. Sometimes the exhaustion of cheaper materials has made it necessary to resort to better though more costly materials—sometimes there is a movement towards more showy, but less durable materials. There appears to have been some extra buying to provide for anticipated scarcity of materials or rises in prices. In the case of boots there is reason to believe that the rise in expenditure, which is approximately 100 per cent., is due to the purchase of boots of the same quality. The relative importance of the cost of different articles of clothing was estimated from a small number of carefully prepared budgets, and the committee accepted the usual estimate that clothing accounted before the war for about one-seventh of the whole expenditure on the principal necessities (food, fuel, rent, and clothing) for a family in receipt of average earnings. Applying these estimates to the ascertained increases of prices they found that the increase in the expenditure on clothing from July, 1914, to August, 1918, was 98 per cent., and that the average expenditure at the former date should be taken at 6s. 6d. weekly.

TYPICAL FAMILY BUDGETS.

Combining food with other expenses, the final increases in the cost of living as a whole were found to be, for skilled workmen's families, 67 per cent., for semi-skilled 75 per cent., and for unskilled 81 per cent. The committee set out in tabular form approximate estimates of the average weekly expenditure of a "standard" urban family of each of the three classes in July, 1914, and June, 1918. Below are reproduced the tables for skilled and unskilled workers:—

	1914.	1918.	1914.	1918.
Food	27 0	49 10	20 7	42 9
Sundries	1 2	2 6	1 2	2 6
Fuel and light	2 4	2 2	2 4	2 2
Rent	7 3	7 5	5 7	5 9
Fares	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 10
Insurance	3 6	3 6	2 0	2 0
Clothing	7 0	13 9	4 0	7 10
Total	49 3	82 4	36 4	65 10

After allowance has been made for the effect of the roughness and approximation in the separate estimates the general rate of increase of expenditure cannot reasonably, the committee believe, be placed at more than 80 per cent. or less than 88 per cent. They recognise fully that special circumstances of particular occupations and localities prevent these average figures being universally applicable without modification; but they establish a standard from which modifications can be made when evidence of the need of exceptional treatment is presented.

A slight reduction appears to have taken place in the equivalent value in calories of the food consumption of the skilled class recorded in the budgets collected, perhaps 3 per cent. This appears to be due to the proportions, in which bread and bacon are consumed, and a slight readjustment between the two would, in fact, wipe out the reduction. The standard of the unskilled class measured on the same basis has risen very slightly, owing to the increased consumption of bacon. The committee think it is practicable to recompute at short intervals any further change in the cost of living. They have made a preliminary estimate for the date September 1st, 1918, and find that the prices and expenditure have increased since June, 1918, so that the increase over July, 1914, was in September nearly 80 per cent., as compared with 74 per cent. in June.

PROSPEROUS WORKERS.

With regard to "counterbalancing factors," the Committee have come to the conclusion that these matters do not lend themselves to quantitative determination. The virtual disappearance of unemployment, however, constituted a most important counterweight to the rise in the cost of living. Economically speaking, higher employment, fuller employment and more profitable employment result in improvements of the worker's position under war conditions, which in turn contribute largely to the collective benefit of the family, or of which the worker forms part.

Allotments, in the Committee's opinion, are not among the counterbalancing factors to be inquired into. So far as they go, they are counterbalancing factors produced by war conditions, but, in the main, allotment produce is to be regarded as the fruit of individual effort, enterprise, and outlay, and as a form of extra earnings, which are the just remuneration of extra work done.

The Committee conclude: "We have found, on the evidence of the budgets of working-class expenditure, that in June, 1918, the working-classes, as a whole, were in a position to purchase food of substantially the same nutritive value as in June, 1914. Indeed, our figures indicate that the families of unskilled workers were slightly better fed at the later date, in spite of the rise in the cost of food. This conclusion is more than confirmed by the reports we have obtained from the medical officers to the education authorities in the great cities. From London it is officially reported, after inspection of all the children entering school, that "the percentage of children found in a poorly-nourished condition is considerably less than half the percentage in 1913." A similar improvement is shown by the figures furnished by Birmingham, Bolton, Bradford, Bristol, Glasgow, and Nottingham. The general impression, especially of the poorer children, is favourable. And the view that parents are now better able to give their children the necessary food is borne out by the information we have received as to the number of meals provided to 'necessitous children' by the local education authorities. It is only in very exceptional cases that education authorities are supplying anything like as many meals as before the war; in most places the number has fallen to about one-half (Nottingham, Stoke, and Sheffield), and a quarter (London and Bolton); and in some places (as in Birmingham and Liverpool) it is hardly necessary to provide meals at all. The last available figures for England and Wales, those for 1917, compared with the estimated number in 1914, show a decline by about four-fifths in the country as a whole.

With regard to the other necessities for children it is not so easy to get information; but London contains so large a proportion of the population of the country that it cannot be so significant that the clothing expenditure of the exceptional necessitous children used to receive garments before the war are no longer resorted to, and on the other hand, school boot clubs are found to be at least as well able to pay the sums necessary to obtain boots at the present high prices as the much smaller sums required before the war. Finally, it cannot be out of place to refer to the remarkable decline in pauperism which has taken place during the war, and is still going on—a decline which has brought it much below what it has ever been before. Alike in the metropolis and in the other great urban areas, it had fallen by July, 1918, to two-thirds of what it was in July, 1914.

THE
CORONETTime-table of To-day's
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.

- 1.—5.15 p.m. Overture.
 - 2.—5.20 " British Gazette No. 485.
 - 3.—5.35 " THE CORSCAN SISTERS in two parts.
 - 4.—6.00 " Unlucky Thirteen.
 - 5.—6.15 " THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO in 5 parts.
 - 6.—7.35 " INTERVAL.
 - 7.—7.40 " Repeat No. 2.
 - 8.—7.55 " Repeat No. 3.
- etc., etc.

246

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Jan. 29th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Feb. 2nd, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Mar. 26th, 1919.
These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overpraised.
Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 144 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road, 46.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"PRIAM"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 20th January.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th February, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, January 19th, 1919. [237]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM UNITED KINGDOM COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER"
having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the Jan. 28th, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Jan. 28th, 1919, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, January 21st, 1919. [245]

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co. Ltd.)
THE Steamship
"BLOEMFONTEIN"
will be despatched for
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL
about the Middle of February.
For freight and further particulars apply to—
THE HART LINE, LTD.,
General Agents. [244]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"NORE"

FROM LONDON, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here less instructions are given to the contrary two 6 hours.
Goods not cleared within 8 days from date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

P. L. KNIGHT
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 19th, 1919. [1]

THE PENINSULAR AND

ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER.
RANAEK PORTS &c.
LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying
His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this port as usual, taking Passengers
and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers
accommodation in the connecting vessel
secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silt and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangements) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to
Bombay and there transhipped to the
onward Steamer for Marseilles and
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until
3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.
apply to
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
PRIVATE RESIDENCE at the OUTPOSTS,
A Comprehensive and Complete Record
of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
Is given in the
HONGKONG WEEK
PRESS

with which is incorporated
The CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
Subscription, paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage
\$2 to any port of

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

S.S. "KALOMO" For LONDON, Sailing about 4th February.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG	"KIUKIANG"	On 23rd Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 23rd Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAY"	On 23rd Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 25th Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KUEICHOW"	On 27th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 28th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 30th Jan. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, making Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 38

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIYAN" ... Capt. A. E. Rodgers ... SUNDAY, 26th Jan. at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake) Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID YASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, "EGYPT."
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1910	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE...	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA...	9th March	13th April.	22nd April.
NELLORE...	26th March.	30th April	10th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DILWARA...	...	20th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
DUNERA...	28th January.

Tickets interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B. I. S. N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

* For Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU ... 12,600 Tons. 24th Jan. at 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,333 Tons. 26th Feb. at 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 13,780 Tons. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	AKITA MARU ... 8,750 Tons. 23rd Jan.	
KOBE	KOSOKU MARU ... 7,000 Tons. 27th Jan.	
LONDON or LIVERPOOL	TAMBA MARU ... 12,510 Tons. 24th Jan. at Noon.	
via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,950 Tons. 17th Feb. at 11 A.M.	
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TUBURAN, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 Tons. 3rd Feb. at 11 A.M.	
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KAMAKURA MARU ... 12,410 Tons. 18th Feb. at 11 A.M.	
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TAIAN MARU ... 7,000 Tons. 28th Jan.	
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	KEIFUKU MARU ... 7,000 Tons. 28th Jan.	
	SHINCHIKU MARU ... 7,000 Tons. 28th Jan.	

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS from Hongkong.

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"FUSHIMI MARU" ... Thurs. 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.
"SUWA MARU" ... Mon. 6th May, at 11 A.M.
Omitting Manila, Hongkong.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephones 751 and 289

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th Jan. 1910.
TENYO MARU	22,000	12th Feb.
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. From Korea.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	5th Mar. 1910.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIOA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	...	Mar. 21st, 1910.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 7th, "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

Telephones 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

For MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, Etc.
"SPHINX" ... on or about Jan. 28th.
"PORTOS" ... on or about Feb. 3rd.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"LUZON MARU" Monday, 10th February, at Noon.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SUMARTA MARU" Monday 3rd February, Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KENKON MARU" Sunday, 26th January, 10 A.M.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" Saturday 16th February at 3 P.M.
KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 30th January, 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KALIO MARU" Sunday, 26th January, at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU" Monday, 27th January, at 9 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).
"CHINA" (10,900 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" March 27th, 1910.
"CHINA" Feb. 6th, 1910.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Los House Street.
Tel. 1045.

